

# THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL

as he rides, with flashing eye and beating heart, to the National Palace of Mexico. But six months before, Winfield Scott had landed on the Mexican coast; since then he had stormed the two strongest places in the country, won four battles in the field against armies double, treble, and quadruple his own, and marched without reverse from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico; losing fewer men, making fewer mistakes, and creating less devastation, in proportion to his victories, than any invading general of former times. Well might the Mexicans gaze upon his face!

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Clearfield, Pa., Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1855.

### AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR SENATE.  
B. F. LUCAS,  
Of Jefferson County.  
[Subject to the action of the other Counties.]

FOR ASSEMBLY.  
Dr. C. R. ERLY,  
Of Elk County.  
[Subject to the action of Elk and McKean.]

FOR SHERIFF.  
R. F. WARD,  
Of Clearfield Borough.

TREASURER.  
PHILIP ANTIES,  
Of Lawrence Township.

COMMISSIONER.  
ROBERT MICHAEL,  
Of Burnside Township.

AUDITOR.  
VALENTINE HEVENER,  
Of Huston Township.

MARRIED.—On Thursday morning, the 8th inst., by the Rev. D. L. Hughes, of Clearfield, H. Deussen Swoore, Esq., Editor of this paper, to Miss Susan P., daughter of Wm. Irvine, Esq., of Clearfield.

[The absence of the Editor, who is enjoying what ought to be a very delightful trip, must excuse any deficiencies in the present number. In confiding the charge of his paper to a friend, who is not of the craft, and who, moreover, has just now very much to attend to, the Editor has risked something of his reputation, but the reader will, we hope, make all due allowances, and be content, for a week or two, with what he gets.]

AMERICAN MEETING.—A meeting of all friendly to the American Cause will be held at the Court House, on Wednesday the 19th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M.

Several Speakers are expected to be in attendance.

CAMP MEETING.—A very large Camp Meeting under the auspices of ministers of the Methodist Church, is being held at present in the woods on the farm of Mr. Addelman, about midway between this place and Curwensville. We learn that the attendance has been very large. On Sunday, which was a beautiful day, our town was almost deserted. Every accessible animal of the horse species, and every imaginable sort of vehicle, were pressed into service, and it is estimated that not less than two thousand persons were assembled.

Several clergymen, some of them from a distance, are ministering to the spiritual wants of the people, and their praiseworthy efforts are said to have thus far met with much success.

It is expected that the exercises will be discontinued to day.

THE ADJOURNED COURT.—An adjourned Court for the trial of civil cases was held last week by Judge Burnside, and Judge Wilson of Lewistown. The list was a large one, the business of our county having accumulated considerably. Several cases were tried, the particulars of which we furnish in another column.

Judge Wilson came on for the purpose of holding a special court for the trial of those cases in which Judge Burnside was concerned prior to his elevation to the bench. Judge Wilson has the reputation of being an excellent jurist, and his manner upon the bench, at once dignified, courteous, and decided, made a very favorable impression upon our bar and people. He sat until Friday evening, having tried some important and lengthy causes.

THE REPUBLICAN is publishing a series of articles the Journal of Commerce which it commends to the notice of its readers.

The Journal of Commerce is notorious, even in New York city, for its dough-faced-ism, and has always been the consistent advocate of what it calls the rights of the South, and we call the insolent aggressions of the South.

The articles referred to bespeak the writer's fears lest the South should be driven to dissolve the Union. He need be under no such apprehension. High-faluting speeches in Congress from the southern chivalry, sustained by the sneaking cheers of their northern servants, are not very terrible to the men of the country—and this is about the extent of the danger. The Union is very safe, if its dissolution depends upon the South. They are playing a game of brag, and will back out so soon as they find their adversary maintaining a bold stand. The public crib is too important to their interests to be abandoned, except upon compulsion, and so long as the Union is endangered only by the attacks of the South, we shall consider it a work of supererogation to offer up the beautiful prayer—"Eto Perpetua!"

PIERCE.—We have heard a story of a man, who was notorious as the most remarkable profane-sweaver ever known in his native village. Some wags, desirous of testing his powers in that line, hit upon an expedient likely to bring him out in full force. The man was a carter, employed in transporting lime from a kiln at some distance. As he started with a load, the tail-board was quietly abstracted from the cart. He walked at his horse's head until he had reached his destination, without discovering the trick. He looked at the long train of lime which lay in his rear, at the empty cart, and at the crowd who had gathered to hear the fun, and then calmly remarked, "It's of no use, gentlemen, I am unable to do justice to the subject."

Some such feeling possesses us, as we commence an article intended to discuss the character and public acts of the person whose name heads this column. To do full and ample justice to this subject is far beyond our powers. And if we should show up the miserable object of our present notice in the strongest colors, and stigmatize his pitiful pusillanimous and unpatriotic course in the most emphatic language in our vocabulary, we should painfully feel how inadequately our performance had fulfilled our design and desire. The lash of a Macanlay, such as he wielded over the back of a Barrere, would alone be sufficient to "do justice" to the merits of—PIERCE.

It is a mortifying reflection to an American, to observe the falling-off in the character of the men who are called upon to represent our nation in the eyes of the world. To go back no farther than twenty-five years, what a rapidly progressive downward line we meet. From Jackson—little as we admire his statesmanship, or venerate his memory—to Pierce—what a prodigious descent! What a lamentable chasm! And yet even this affords some consolation,—we know that we have undergone the worst. No deeper degradation can stain our history. For even in the locofoco dough-face, negro-driving horde of office seekers, no aspirant so paltry, no candidate so despicable, no incumbent so incompetent, can be hunted out, even with microscopic aid, as—PIERCE.

The performances of this popular President—the choice of twenty-seven out of thirty-one electoral colleges, may be generally discussed under two heads: his foreign policy, and his domestic policy. If every act of his, embraced within this wide-reaching division, were impartially scanned, it would be found that no single one has risen above the merest mediocrity, of both head and heart, while the immense majority indicates absolute imbecility.

It must be premised, however, that Pierce is a man of one idea, and we readily allow him to have been consistent in this one respect.—He believes, with the implicit faith of the negro in his fetish, that the slaveocracy is the natural ruler of this Republic—that the Presidential incumbent is not the chief magistrate of the Union, but of the South,—and that the Constitution is merely and solely an instrument to make this idea a fact.

Understanding this, it is not difficult to comprehend his foreign policy. Like his locofoco predecessor, his tastes incline him to bully the weak, and to crouch before the strong. Determined to wrest Cuba from Spain, for the purpose of adding another slave state to the confederacy, he despatched to the Court of Spain Mr. Soule, a foreigner, and a filibuster of the first magnitude. Soule's instructions were to find, or make a pretext for a war with feeble Spain, when, in the excitement of the great European contest, it was hoped that our projected seizure of the "Gem of the Antilles" would rest unobserved, at least, unopposed.—But France and England both observed and opposed the scheme. Pierce magnanimously backed out. Soule became disgusted, and contemptuously threw up his commission. All difficulties were smoothed over, and the honor of the nation, near the Court of Spain, is now safe in the care of Ambassador Augustus Caesar Dodge.

We wish we were able to describe the bombardment of Greytown. We should like to show how Capt. Hollins, of the U. S. sloop of war Cyane, under orders, proceeded to the fated city, "with the intrepid march of a jackass towards a bundle of hay." We should like to tell the tale of the terrible conflict, and to congratulate our readers upon the honors so gloriously gathered by our gallant navy in those southern waters. But we have no room, further than to repeat the comment of one of the administration papers upon the achievement, "That Pierce wanted to fight with some one of his own size, and so set Hollins on Greytown."

A few remarks upon the Kansas villany must suffice to illustrate the domestic policy of Pierce. We need only allude to the facts, for our readers have been fully placed in possession of our views on this subject. But the whole conduct of this unfortunate President in relation to Kansas, entirely bears out our assertion as to his truckling subservience to the South. Pierce and Douglas concocted a scheme to make a new slave state upon the free territory of the North. To accomplish this, the President, by gifts and promises, bought up enough Northern votes, to carry in Congress the repeal of the time-honored Missouri Compromise. This infamy effected, Pierce appointed REEDER to complete the triumph of the South. But Reeder was a man. He had some regard for truth and justice, and was tender of his own reputation. He refused to obey the behests of Stringfellow, and his gang of border ruffians, supported as they were, by Pierce and his Cabinet. The consequence was, that Reeder was removed from office, on a lying pretext,—Pierce, as a matter of course, not having the manliness to avow a motive which was patent to the whole world.

The length of this article admonishes us that we have no more time to devote to Pierce.—It is well enough to close, for if our readers should but glance over a full list of the acts of this most pitiful of all Presidents, they would feel their cheeks crimsoned with shame at the thought that they had assisted to make a President out of—PIERCE.

THE NEWS.—No further events had occurred in the progress of the war, consequently the advices of this arrival are wholly occupied with the details of the recent bombardment of Swaborg, and of the Russian attack on the Chernaya; or, as it is called, the "battle of Traktir Bridge." We have full particulars of the Swaborg bombardment, but only partial details of the Crimean affair. Our accounts of both are full of interest. Finland papers say the Russian loss at Swaborg was no more than 40 killed and 160 wounded, while the allies had no loss of life. Ample as the dispatches are, they do not convey a clear idea of how much of Swaborg has been destroyed, and of how much remains. Two English steamers have been trying the range of their guns against Riga. In the White Sea the allied cruisers continue to destroy the carrying-vessels and stores of fish and grain along the coast. In the Sea of Azoff the British have blown up the sunken ships at Berdiansk, and have burned the suburb of that town.—Before Sebastopol affairs are quite changed, as they seem to be at Kars. The loss of the Russians killed and wounded on the Chernaya is said to be not much short of 4,000 men, while the French own to 1,000, and the Sardinians to 600. Later estimates may modify these figures.

There is no trustworthy information on the subject of negotiations. "Private letters" and "rumors" are busy in circulating reports according to which the accession of Spain to the Western Alliance is complete, and the adhesion of Denmark and Sweden all but ratified. Austria, according to the same loose authority, has already submitted a new project of peace, and will soon express herself decidedly for the Allies. Further, there is talk that the Allies will permanently occupy some portion of the Turkish territory, and will reconstruct the map of Italy. There are other reports still more fanciful, but all may be safely distrusted.

Queen Victoria has been well received in Paris. A ministerial crisis exists in Greece. The Liverpool Cotton market had slightly fallen off, and the previous week's prices were barely supported. Breadstuffs had been more animated, and all articles are quoted at speculative advance. Money continued in demand. Consols closed at 91 1/4.

PASSMORE WILLIAMSON.—We notice that this gentleman has been nominated for Canal Commissioner by the Republican State Convention which met at Pittsburgh last week. We disapprove entirely of this move. It infers that the Convention was controlled by the abolitionists, and not by those temperate, sound-thinking, and patriotic Northern men, whose wisdom and firmness had led us to hope much from this convention, when we heard that they were to take part in its deliberations.

We regard Mr. Williamson's nomination as a mistaken appeal to the feelings of the people. Whether the nominee is fitted by talents and experience, to fill so important an office, we know not, and we are sure the people of the state know as little of him as we do.

Our readers will remember that we have denounced the infamous conduct of that wicked and corrupt Judge, JOHN K. KANE, in sentencing Williamson to an indefinite imprisonment upon a paltry and mendacious pretence. We have sympathized with the prisoner in his confinement, and have expressed the hope that our Supreme Court may have the manliness to strike off the chains which illegally bind him.

But for all this, we cannot approve of his nomination, or advocate his election, without more proof than we now have of his competency to fill the office for which he has been named.

THOMAS JEFFERSON AND SLAVERY.—We present a scrap of history not inappropriate at the present time. It is known that Jefferson penned the Declaration of Independence, a document that has received the highest encomiums from that day to this. It is also known that Jefferson held in utter abhorrence the system of slavery, and denounced it as a flagrant wrong against humanity and an abomination in the sight of Heaven. But it is not known to everybody that Jefferson embodied in the original draft of the Declaration of Independence one of the most withering rebukes directed to George III., King of Great Britain, for his guilty complicity in fastening the curse of slavery upon the Colonies. We present the paragraphs which were stricken out at the suggestion of JOHN ADAMS and BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. These omitted paragraphs are found in Jefferson's Works, purchased by Congress, April 12, 1845, and published by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C. They are worthy of a careful perusal, as they unmistakably indicate a healthy public sentiment among Southern men on the subject of Slavery in the earlier and better days of our national history. We commend these paragraphs to the thoughtful consideration of Judge Kane, who professes to belong to the Jeffersonian school. They are pithy, pertinent, and peculiarly "ad rem." Jefferson, in speaking of the oppressive tyrannical acts of the king indignantly says: "He has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty on the persons of a distant people who never offended him, capturing and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur a miserable death in their transportation thither. This piratical warfare, of opprobrium of infamy, powers, is the warfare of the Christian King of Great Britain. Determined to keep open a market where men should be bought and sold, he has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit, or to restrain this execrable commerce. And that this assemblage of horrors might want no fact of distinguished dye, he is now exciting those very people to rise in arms against us, and to purchase that liberty of which he has deprived them, by murdering the people on whom he also obtruded them; thus paying off former crimes committed against the liberties of one people, with crimes which he urges them to commit against the lives of another."

This wrote THOMAS JEFFERSON before slavery was discovered to be a patriarchal institution, a "blessing to be prized," a good so great, that for its security and perpetuation we can afford to send our citizens to prison, who are guilty of no offence, and keep them there "without bail or mainprize."

EQUIVOCAI ADMIRATION.—A wag, seeing a lady at a party with a very low-necked dress and bare arms, expressed his admiration by saying that she outstripped the whole party.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN.—The Harrisburg Telegraph says: For the last twelve or fifteen months nearly every Democratic journal in the country, from the Washington Union down to the Carlisle Volunteer, has ransacked the vocabulary of epithets for language to abuse, defame and misrepresent the American organization. They have branded the members of that body as conspirators, traitors, assassins, &c., and in many instances have incited our foreign population to deeds of indiscretion or violence, disgraceful to themselves, and dishonorable to their instigators. As an instance of this we may state, that it has been clearly proven, that the late Louisville Riots (which were commenced by foreigners who deliberately shot several inoffensive American citizens) were but the result of the editorial counsels, and lying handbills and extras of the Democratic and anti-American organs of that city. The real cause of this hostility, is, that the order cannot swear by Franklin Pierce,—cringe to James Campbell and the Babylonish prostitute,—vote the Democratic ticket,—and allow the editors and their Jesuit friends to pocket the revenues of Uncle Sam, and hold the reins of government for the next generation. The avowed cause is, that the American order is a secret sworn political association, and that it proscribes foreigners and Catholics from holding office. Now if these charges were all true, we would like to know by what rule these same Journals maintain a dignified silence with reference to the Liquor League. The Americans they say "are a secret oath-bound political organization,"—so is the Liquor League,—and they know it. But "the Americans are obliged to vote for no candidate who is a foreigner by birth, or a Roman Catholic by profession." And the members of the Liquor League are sworn to vote for no candidate,—Protestant or Catholic, foreigner or native, Whig or Democrat,—who is not in favor of the repeal of the "Restraining Liquor Law." We may add too, that the members of the American organization are at full liberty to employ, or traffic with, any resident of the country, and so far as we are aware make no distinction in this respect,—while the oath of the Liquor League obligates its members to proscribe every man in business, who is in favor of the great Temperance reform. The truth is that the members of the Rum-League are likely to vote the Democratic ticket, and if their obligations were a thousand times more proscriptive than those of the American order, not one of these editors of the bogus Democracy will dare to wag his tongue or raise his voice in behalf of suffering humanity. The Know Nothings can secure the silence of these unprincipled scoundrels to-morrow, and preserve the features of their organization which are denounced as treason and conspiracy, on condition that they vote the Democratic ticket, throw principle and conscience to the devil, and bow and cringe to Locofoco dom.

HOW THEY READ THE NEWS.—It is a proof the great variety of human development to notice persons reading newspapers: Mr. General Intelligence first glances at the telegraph, then at the editorial, and then goes off into the correspondence.

Mr. Sharpener opens with stocks and markets, and ends with the advertisements for wags, jumping to find a victim.

Aunt Snicker first reads the stories, and then looks to see who's married.

Miss Prime looks at the marriage column first and then reads the stories.

Mr. Marvelous is curious to see the list of accidents, murders and the like.

Uncle Ned hunts up the funny things and then smokes and laughs at his will.

Madame Gossip turns to the local department for her thunder, and having obtained that, throws the paper aside.

Mrs. Friendly drops the first tear of sympathy over the death column, and the next over the marriages; for says she, one is about as bad as the other.

Mr. Politician dashes into the telegraph, and from that into the editorial, ending with the speeches.

Our literary friend is eager for a nice composition from the editor or some kind correspondent. After analyzing the rhetoric, grammar, and the logic of the production, he turns a careless glance at the news department, and takes to his Greek, perfectly satisfied.

The laborer searches among the wants for a better opening in his business, and—but enough, an extension of the list were useless. There is just as much difference in readers as in anything else.

But the worst is yet to come. If each does not find a column or less of his peculiar liking, the editor has, of course, been lazy and is unworthy patronage. Oh, who wouldn't be an editor.—Albany Knickerbocker.

WILL THERE BE TROUBLE IN CINCINNATI?—The Cincinnati Times says that there is a universal apprehension that there will be serious difficulty at the polls at the next election, and these apprehensions are not without foundation. Demagogues have been and are still at work among the foreign population, doing all they can to excite them against the native born portion of the community.

Speeches have been made to foreigners in their native tongue, in which they have been urged to arm themselves, and prepare themselves for the contest, and these appeals have been followed by the most villainous newspaper articles, representing Americans as thirsting after the blood of foreigners. The result is, that committees are out soliciting subscriptions for the purchase of arms. Recently organized associations, it is said, must be equipped, and the disarmed military companies be put in fighting condition, before the election.

These facts are well known in the community, and it cannot be expected that the Americans are indifferent to them. It is notorious, that one great cause of the excitement at Louisville, on the morning preceding the terrible election riots, was caused by the universal knowledge of the fact that arms had been supplied to foreigners, and that a number of places like Quinn's Row, was stored with weapons. And so it will be on the day of the next general election. If foreigners, aroused by the unpatriotic and unwarrantable appeals of interested demagogues, arm themselves for a contest, Americans will follow their example, and if a collision should occur, Heaven only knows how fearful would be the result.

POTATOES.—The New York Times says that at Newburg, on the Hudson, 2,000 bushels of fine potatoes were sold by a single dealer, on Saturday, for 28 to 31 cents per bushel. We are informed that there are tens of thousands of bushels in the river counties ready to be contracted at very low prices. So in various parts of New Jersey this important crop has matured in perfect order.

THE LAST OF HIS NAME.—The last American mechanic or member of the "American party" was discharged on Friday from the outdoor work of the Capitol and an "anti" appointment in his place. The person alluded to is a most exemplary man and one of the best artisans in his line in the country. When charged with belonging to the "American party," he boldly but calmly admitted it, and was immediately, and with indecent haste, thrust from an humble position, in which he had been supporting his family honestly and by the sweat of his brow. Comment is unnecessary.—Washington American Organ.

DECREASE IN THE BRANDY TRADE.—A French paper remarks that there has not been an American vessel in Rochelle, the great brandy market of France, for the last six months, and ascribes it to the failure of the grape crops and the temperance reform in the U. States.

TWO LAWS FOR THE LADIES.—1. Before you bow to a lady in the street permit her to decide whether you may do so or not, by at least a look of recognition.

2. When your companion bows to a lady, you should do the same. When a gentleman bows to a lady in your company, always bow to him in return.

Nothing is so ill understood in America as those conventional laws of society, so well understood and practised in Europe. Ladies complain that gentlemen pass them by in the streets unnoticed, when, in fact, the fault arises from their own breach of politeness. It is their duty to do the amiable first, for it is a privilege which ladies enjoy of choosing their own associates or acquaintances. No gentleman likes to risk the being cut in the streets by a lady through a premature salute. Too many ladies, it would seem, don't know their trade of politeness. Meeting ladies in the streets whom one has occasionally met in company, they seldom bow unless he bows first, and when a gentleman never departs from the rule of good-breeding, except occasionally by way of experiment, his acquaintances do not multiply, but he stands probably charged with rudeness. The rule is plain. A lady must be civil to a gentleman in whose company she is casually brought; but a gentleman is not upon this to presume upon acquaintanceship the first time he afterwards meets her in the street. If it be her will, she gives some token of recognition, when the gentleman may bow; otherwise, he must pass on, and consider himself a stranger. No lady need hesitate to bow to a gentleman, for he will promptly and politely answer even if he has forgotten his fair saluter. None but a brute can do otherwise—should he pass on rudely, his character is declared, and there is a cheap ridicule. Politeness, or good-breeding, is like law—the reason of things.

DEAL GENTLY WITH THE ERRING.—That man possesses an extremely low and grovelling mind, who rejoices at the downfall of another. A noble heart, instead of denouncing as a consummate scoundrel, one who has erred, will throw around him the mantle of charity and the arms of love, and labor to bring him back to duty and to God. We are not our own keepers. Who knows when we shall so forget ourselves and put forth a pretty hand and sin. Heaven keeps us in the narrow path. But, if we should fall, there should be the end of our course; if in every face we saw a frown, and on every brow we read vengeance; deeper and deeper would we descend in the path of iniquity; when if a different spirit were manifested towards us, we might have stayed our career of sin and died an upright and honest man. Deal gently with those who go astray. Draw them back by love and persuasion, a kind word is more valuable to the lost than a mine of gold. Think of this and be on your guard, ye who would chase to the confines of the grave an erring and unfortunate brother.

We all have some frailties.—We all are unwise.—And the grace which redeems us, Must come from the skies.

TWO VIEWS OF THE PICTURE.—The New York Herald states that 8,145 emigrants arrived at Castle Garden during the month of Aug., and that on Sunday last, (one day) 1063 pointed in to that city. The editor boasts that the emigrants are composed of a much better class than formerly. We should think so, indeed, unless all Europe is one vast pauper establishment; for if we judge of the immense number of paupers and convicts "tilted" upon us in the last five years, the parish houses and prisons of the Old World have but very "few more left."

The editor also congratulates us upon the fact, that the emigrants alluded to above, brought with them an average of \$98.94 to each passenger. This is all very pretty on one side; but how does it look on the other? It costs New York alone at least one million of dollars to support foreign convicts and paupers, to say nothing of the property pilfered from her citizens by the former. Strike a balance sheet, Mr. Editor, and the tax payers of New York will find they have to make a deficit of over half a million per annum. Preserve us from such "valuable acquisitions."

DAUPHIN COUNTY POLITICS.—The politics of this County, like in many others, are in a state of confusion worse confounded. Three tickets are in the field. Daniel Mumma and Dr. Wright are the American candidates; the Legislature, John Haldeman and Henry Law are the Locofoco candidates; and John Adams Fisher and Williams, of Robinson, are the Whig nominees.

A private correspondent writes us that an effort was made in the Whig Convention to break it up, and that a small number of the delegates withdrew and resolved that it was inexpedient to continue as a debating society. The convention went on and placed in nomination a full and strong ticket. Both appointed delegates to the Whig State Convention. We do not know whom the so-called seceding delegates appointed, but those who placed the ticket in nomination, and who, we presume, really constituted the Whig Convention, appointed James Fox the Senatorial, and J. C. Bomberger and Mr. Grayden the Representative Delegates.—Daily News.

MODEST ASSURANCE.—A meeting of German adopted citizens was held at Washington Hall New York, on Sunday the 24th ultimo. At this meeting Know Nothingism was denounced as a resurrection of the bones of the Tories of the Revolution. They denied the existence of any "Native Americans," and of any moral accountability to Deity. The prohibitory liquor law was denounced as equally pernicious with Know Nothingism, and both were to be resisted, "peacefully if we can, forcibly if we must." To those resolutions they affixed their names, and, in the words of the Declaration of Independence, pledged "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors," to support them.

This is truly a union of pernicious elements—infidelity, rum, riot and a total disregard of all moral accountability.

KANSAS.—Stringfellow, the Missouri borderer, lately got into a quarrel at a gaming table with Robert Miller, agent of the Shawnee Indians, and Miller challenged him, desiring to fight it out at once. Stringfellow, however, refused to go out until the termination of the session of the Kansas Legislature, when, of course, the probability is that Miller's duties will have called him elsewhere. This does not look quite so valorous as his blustering conduct towards Gov. Reeder. The latter is said, will remain in the territory until after the fall election.—Upon the choice of a delegate to Congress, the pro-slavery party is divided between Attorney General Isaacs and General Whitfield.

THE LAST OF HIS NAME.—The last American mechanic or member of the "American party" was discharged on Friday from the outdoor work of the Capitol and an "anti" appointment in his place. The person alluded to is a most exemplary man and one of the best artisans in his line in the country. When charged with belonging to the "American party," he boldly but calmly admitted it, and was immediately, and with indecent haste, thrust from an humble position, in which he had been supporting his family honestly and by the sweat of his brow. Comment is unnecessary.—Washington American Organ.

ROMANTIC SUICIDE.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Jacob Hill, whose death by suicide we mentioned last morning. On the inquest some interesting facts were developed, which we were unacquainted with previously, and which lend a most romantic interest to the affair. Early in June last Mr. Hill's wife died in childbirth, and the mother and child were buried in a lot in the German Protestant graveyard. Daily since then he has visited the grave, often spending hours there. He had enclosed the lot with a fence, and profusely ornamented it with flowers. On Saturday morning he visited it for the last time, and after tracing on the tombstone an inscription with a pencil, laid down upon the grave and blew his brains out with a pistol. The inscription was in German, of which the following is a translation: "How soon are the ties of love rent asunder!"

"Dearest, how fondly have I loved thee! "I lost my all—you may know now that I love her still."

"My heart is too sad—therefore, oh, death! fulfill my fate, and soon unite me to her, and to love's eternal rest."

"I depart from the sweet habit of existence, "It is at the grave alone man learns the true value of love."—St. Louis Dem. Aug. 28.

PINS.—The Albany Journal says that the largest pin manufactory in the United States, turns out four million pins per day. Consequently it has to run six days to make one pin for each inhabitant! If to what this estimate produces, we had all made by other factories and all imported, the daily product is not half a pin for each person. So, that if every one lost or destroyed one pin a day, instead of one pin every two days, the whole world of pinned garments will fall to pieces! It also mentions as a singular fact, that the Chinese have always refused to adopt the article. Various attempts have been made to overcome their prejudices but without success. They adhere to the button and string, making the two supply the place of the simple and ever ready pin.

STOPPING NEWSPAPERS.—A certain man hit his toe against a pebble and fell headlong to the ground. He was vexed, and under the influence of anger and active self-sufficiency, he kicked old mother earth right saucily.—With imperturbable gravity he looked to see the globe dissolve, and come to naught! But the earth remained, and only his poor foot was hurt in the encounter. That is the way of man. An article in the newspaper touches him in weak place, and straightway he sends to stop his paper. With great self-complacency he looks on to see a crash, when the object of his spleen shall cease to be. Poor fool, he has only hit his toe against a world that don't perceptibly feel the shock, and injures no one to any extent except himself.

A young lady arrived at Galesburg, Michigan, last week to take the cars. While waiting, she was grossly insulted. A warrant, was issued for the rascal. The moment the culprit reached the hotel, the citizens forcibly took him from the hands of the officers, stripped him of all his clothing, smeared him with tar from head to foot, coated him thoroughly with feathers, and after trotting him through the streets, he straddled on an oak rail, gave the new plumed bird four minutes to run five miles, which he accomplished satisfactorily to the express train, which arrived soon after.

Shillaber, of the Carpet Bag, tells the following outrageous gun story: Speaking to-day with a son of a gun regarding some gunning exploits, he told us of a singular instance of a gun hanging fire, which, were it not for his well known veracity, I should feel disposed to doubt. He had sniped his gun at a grey squirrel, and the cap had exploded, and the piece not going off he took it from his shoulder, looked down in the barrel, and saw the charge just starting, when bringing it to his shoulder again, it went off and killed the squirrel!

POLYGAHY AND SLAVERY.—Mrs. Swissheim, in an article in the Pittsburgh Visitor, treating of Polygamy among the Mormons, says: "In Pennsylvania here, where men have come with dogs, and hunted a young and beautiful woman, to compel her to live as the paramour of a purchaser, instead of the wife of the man she had chosen for her husband, where they did but trust, a mild winter for hundreds of miles, for such a purpose, and in obedience to law, it would not be much out of the way to keep a Commissioner for catching runaway wives from Utah."

AMERICAN COUNCILS IN MINNESOTA.—It is stated that when the news of the pro-slavery action of the Minnesota delegates to the Philadelphia National Council, reached St. Paul, every Lodge in the Territory except one, at Stillwater, threw up its charter and dissolved. That Stillwater Lodge is the only one in existence, and it, of course, supports Rice, the Pierce Administration Nebraska candidate for Congress.

SANTA ANNA GOING TO NEW YORK.—The New York Herald of Tuesday last says a suit of rooms have been secured at the Metropolitan Hotel, by a Mexican gentleman, for a party of distinguished Mexicans, who are expected to arrive shortly. It is shrewdly conjectured that the distinguished Mexicans, are none other than the ex-Dictator, Santa Anna, his family and suite, who are expected to take up their abode in New York for the present.

KANSAS AS A STATE.—In the Kansas legislature a resolution has been offered to the effect that a convention be called to frame a constitution prior to Kansas being admitted into the Union. It sets the first Monday in October as the day on which the polls should be opened, and the people are to vote "Constitution" or "no Constitution" on that day.—If the majority are in favor of a convention, we may expect a petition from Kansas to be admitted as a State at the next session of Congress.

A DELUGE OF WHEAT.—The wheat pressing forward to market begins to embarrass Western roads, whose freight equipage will soon be fully employed. The Illinois Central Road has found it necessary to order three hundred more freight cars. A large amount of wheat has already reached Chicago from the southern section of the road. One station alone, (Jonesburg,) it is estimated, will give the road this season 300,000 bushels.

JAMES E. SIMPSON, a Merchant of Boston, has been arrested, charged with fitting out the schooner Mary E. Smith, for the African slave trade. Jacob R. Smith, a harbor pilot, who took the Mary E. Smith to sea, carrying off the United States Marshals who had boarded her for the purpose of serving process on the officers, has also been arrested on a charge of obstructing the said officers in their duty.

DECREASE IN THE BRANDY TRADE.—A French paper remarks that there has not been an American vessel in Rochelle, the great brandy market of France, for the last six months, and ascribes it to the failure of the grape crops and the temperance reform in the U. States.